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REPORTS ON COLLECTIVIZATION EFFORT IN SATELLITES

FARM COLLECTIVIZATION MEETING PEASANT OPPOSITION -- Stockholm, Svenska Dagbladet, 20 Jan 51

Vienna -- The switchover to collective operation in East European Satellite agriculture, described by the Cominform as so urgent in 1948, has advanced very slowly, despite this exhortation.

In Poland, the kolkhozes, numbering about 2,000, embrace only about 2 percent of all agriculture. The number of kolkhozes in Czechoslovakia is even less, and at best includes an estimated 2.5 percent of all farmers. In mid-1950 in Rumania there were less than 200 kolkhozes, and by the end of the year still less than one percent of the peasants were organized into collectives. The picture is much the same in Hungary.

Bulgaria is the only country where the Cominform is not forced to strike against resistance on the part of the peasants. Extensive socialization of agriculture is already a reality there. At the end of 1950, over 50 percent of the Bulgarian peasants were organized into kolkhozes, that is, considerably more than half a million agrarian families working 45 percent of the total cultivated area. -- I. B., Svenska Dagbladet's Vienna correspondent

POLAND ADOPTS NEW-TYPE KOLKHOZ -- Stockholm, Svenska Dagbladet, 29 Jan 51

Vienna -- The Polish Politburo has been forced to adopt new measures, in view of the meager success met thus far by the recruiting drives to bring the Polish peasants into the agricultural producers' cooperatives, i.e., the kolkhozes.

In this connection, still another legal form for the collectives has been established alongside the three types of socialist production associations thus far permitted. The new legal form is not quite so radical as that type previously set up in imitation of its Soviet counterpart and which is characterized by the distribution of the proceeds exclusively in accordance with the

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number of work-hours performed. The new kolkhoz form, however, is closer to this form than to the still-permitted, looser organization, where 35 or 40 percent of the proceeds are distributed in proportion to the livestock and other property contributed by the members.

The new type of cooperative gives due consideration to the means of production contributed by distributing about 20 percent of the profit according to such contributions. Moreover, the members must pledge themselves to place their privately owned means of production at the disposal of the organization for a slight charge. Finally, a portion of the profits will be set aside for the erection of common new constructions.

It is hoped that through this form of collective it will be possible to bring in, in particular, the smaller medium-large farmers, who heretofore have rejected the radical kolkhozes. The total number of producers' cooperatives rose during January to 2,200 for the whole of Poland; 1,275 of these collectives were of the radical Soviet type. -- I. B. Svenska Dagbladet's Vienna correspondent

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